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## Quadrennial reports for the period 2006-2009 submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council through the Secretary-General pursuant to Council resolution 1996/31

**Note by the Secretary-General**

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# 1. Commonwealth Association of Surveying and Land Economy

**Special, 2006**

## I. Introduction

The Commonwealth Association of Surveying and Land Economy was formed in 1969 as a federation of independent professional societies and currently comprises 43 societies and 75 individual members in 44 countries.

### A. Aims of the organization

The Association aims to foster the development of the surveying and land economy profession in all Commonwealth countries and promulgate appropriate standards of education and training.

### B. Significant changes in the organization

In order to ensure optimum input from the regions (Africa, Asia, Atlantic, Pacific and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) there is now a time limit of three years for regional presidents' term of office, thus ensuring that new ideas are forthcoming.

## II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

The Association is a partner of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) Global Land Tool Network in researching the identity of land registrars in Africa. It has organized and participated in a number of activities and meetings in support of this network: (a) First Expert Group Meeting of Land Registrars at the United Nations Office at Nairobi, November 2007; (b) meeting on promoting sustainable land management in Africa, March 2006, Bagamoyo, Tanzania; (c) meeting on housing, health and social infrastructure in the context of sustainable human settlements, May 2007, Livingstone, Zambia; and (d) meeting on achieving growth and sustainable livelihoods, June 2007, Colombo, Sri Lanka.

### A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

(a) UN-Habitat Governing Council meetings held in 2007 and 2009; (b) World Urban Forum in Vancouver, Canada, in 2006, Nanjing, China, in 2008 and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 2010; (c) meeting on innovative land tenure tools in July 2007, UN-Habitat campus, Kenya; and (d) Expert Group Meeting of Land Registrars in Africa, 26 and 27 November 2007, Nairobi.

## B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies

Collaborated with UN-Habitat on the names and location of land registrars; promoted the Global Land Tool Network at numerous conferences, seminars and workshops organized by the Association.

## C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

The Association contributed to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals in the Caribbean, Ghana, India, Kenya, New Zealand, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia during the reporting period.

**Goal 1**. Papers were presented on poverty eradication in Uganda, land titling of customary tenure, improving tenure security in peri-urban areas, development planning and livelihoods, atrophied human settlements and appropriate housing development, reproductive health and livelihood security.

**Goal 6**. Papers were presented on disadvantaged members of society, including women, children, HIV victims and minority communities.

**Goal 7**. Papers were presented on housing, health and social infrastructure, with particular emphasis on housing and healthy living, human settlement planning, security of tenure and sustainable livelihoods. Papers were also presented on urban and environmental sustainability for the twenty-first century, land issues and alternative dispute resolution.

**Goal 8**. The Association was involved in developing partnerships with the Global Land Tool Network with the objective of increasing activities for land reform.

## 2. Deniz Feneri Association

**Special, 2006**

# I. Introduction

The Deniz Feneri Association, established in 1998 in Turkey, is an international non-governmental organization (NGO) committed to poverty alleviation by identifying its causes and seeking to promote sustainable economic and social development through relief and development programmes in cooperation with local communities. The main sectors it is involved in are: health and nutrition, shelter, water and sanitation, income generation, education and vocational training, orphan support, and emergency and disaster relief. Almost all of its funding comes from private donations from the people of Turkey. Deniz Feneri has established a research centre called the Deniz Feneri Poverty Research Center to tackle the issue of poverty in a scientific and holistic manner. The Association is the first charitable association in Turkey to achieve the ISO 9001 Quality Management Certificate. It has been granted public benefit status and tax exemption and is one of the most accountable and transparent organizations in Turkey. The Association is a signatory to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and NGOs in Disaster Relief.

### Aims of the organization

The Association aims to alleviate poverty by identifying its causes and promoting sustainable economic and social development.

# II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

Disaster and emergency relief in Bangladesh, China, Indonesia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Niger, Pakistan and Sudan: (a) food and nutritional care provided in 47 countries for more than 2 million people; (b) vocational training for 1,189 individuals; (c) economic and social support programmes and microfinance for 160 households; (d) capacity-building and food security programmes; (e) construction and renovation of more than 1,000 houses; (f) construction and renovation of 109 schools; (g) construction of university buildings in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Pakistan; (h) tap water provided for 145 villages and 25 drinking water wells dug; (i) house wares and clothing provided for more than 500,000 people; (j) maternal and child health programmes and construction of public health centres; (k) an international symposium organized and several books published on poverty.

## A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

Representatives of the organization attended the following conferences and meetings: (a) 59th Annual Department of Public Information/Non-Governmental Organizations Conference, 6-8 September 2006, in New York; (b) 6th Global Forum

of the World Alliance of Cities Against Poverty in March 2008 in Athens; (c) organized an international symposium on poverty in February 2008 in Istanbul and published the presented papers in three volumes; (d) Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) NGOs/partners coordination meeting, Ankara, April 2009.

## B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies

(a) Vocational training programmes in partnership with the International Labour Organization (ILO) in Pakistan's earthquake affected areas, 2006-2007; (b) health services in collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO) in Pakistan; (c) 2006 social services programme in cooperation with UNHCR in Turkey for asylum-seekers; (d) 2006-2007 — cooperation with relevant clusters of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and WHO during disasters and emergencies in Gaza, Indonesia, Lebanon, Niger, Pakistan and Tajikistan, 2006-2009.

## C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

In Indonesia, Mozambique, Niger, Pakistan, Sudan and Turkey major actions were undertaken.

**Goal 1**. Provided nutritional care to 42,658 households; breeding animals were distributed to 9,157 beneficiaries; 4,000 farming tools were distributed, and 16 water wells were constructed for irrigation.

**Goal 2**. Some 109 schools were built or renovated and 245 teachers were trained.

**Goal 5**. Sixty-seven fistula operations were done and one maternal health centre was constructed.

**Goal 7**. Nineteen drinking water systems were established, one integrated community health-care centre was established, and 1,053 residential houses were constructed or renovated.

# 3. Federation of Western Thrace Turks in Europe

**Special, 2006**

## I. Introduction

The Federation of Western Thrace Turks in Europe is the umbrella organization of 30 associations and based in Witten, Germany. It was established in 1988 by the members of the Turkish Minority of Western Thrace in Greece, who immigrated to Western Europe and live there now.

### A. Aims of the organization and its main course of action

The main goals of the Federation are to secure the rights of the Turkish minority and to find solutions for its legal, political, economic and socio-cultural problems through peaceful and democratic means. In its work, its objective is to establish international standards for minority protection and protect the rights granted to the Turkish Minority of Western Thrace by the Treaty of Lausanne and related bilateral documents.

### B. Significant changes in the organization

In May 2007, the Federation became an ordinary member of the Federal Union of European Nationalities, which is an independent union of the organizations of national minorities in Europe that was established in 1949. Today, the Federation is one of the 86 member organizations from 32 States in Europe. In May 2008, it became a member of the European Dialogue Forum, which established for the first time a formalized dialogue between the European minorities and the European Parliament. Another significant impact on the work of the Federation was its membership in December 2008 of the Fundamental Rights Platform, which was established by the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights with the aim of maintaining a structured dialogue with civil society.

## II. Contribution of the Organization to the work of the United Nations

Our organization undertook activities to advance the achievement of the development agenda of the Economic and Social Council and the United Nations at large. It actively contributed to the work of the United Nations, in particular to the work of the Human Rights Council and the Forum on Minority Issues.

### Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

Representatives attended: (a) fifth session of the Human Rights Council; (b) sixth session of the Human Rights Council and submitted a written statement entitled "Human rights violations in Greece"; (c) side event parallel to the seventh session of

the Human Rights Council on the problems of the Turkish Minority of Western Thrace in the framework of the protection and promotion of human rights; (d) seventh session — submitted a written statement entitled "Forced deprivation of citizenship: the former article 19 of the Greek Citizenship Law"; (e) 61st Annual Department of Public Information/Non-Governmental Organizations Conference, 3-5 September 2008; (f) ninth session of the Human Rights Council — submitted a written statement entitled "Right to education in native language: bilingual education at kindergartens"; (g) UN-Habitat World Urban Forum 4, 3-6 November 2008, Nanjing, China; (h) made an oral statement at the inaugural session of the United Nations Forum on Minority Issues, 15 and 16 December 2008, Geneva; (i) tenth session of the Human Rights Council — submitted a written statement entitled "The freedom of religion and conscience of the Turkish Minority in Western Thrace (Greece) and the problem of the law of appointed imams"; (j) Durban Review Conference Preparatory Committee, third substantive session, 15-17 April 2009, Geneva — contributed to the draft final outcome document of the Durban Review Conference and submitted a written statement entitled "Legalized racial discrimination: former article 19 of the Greek Nationality Code"; (k) eleventh session of the Human Rights Council — submitted a written statement entitled "Discrimination on the grounds of ethnicity: the Turkish Minority of Western Thrace and hate speech in the media"; (l) Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination seventy-fifth session — submitted a parallel report on Greece's compliance with the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; (m) twelfth session of the Human Rights Council — submitted a written statement entitled "The problem of political representation of the Turkish Minority of Western Thrace"; and (n) second session of the United Nations Forum on Minority Issues, 12 and 13 November 2009, Geneva.

## B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies

Limited funds and few representative staff made it difficult to attend international meetings and establish projects in cooperation with United Nations bodies.

## C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Our organization focused our activities on the protection and promotion of rights belonging to national, ethnic, religious and/or linguistic minorities.

# 4. HELIO International

**Special, 2006**

## I. Introduction

HELIO International contributes to the development and analysis of energy policies and strategies. It is an independent, international network of energy analysts whose objective is to identify, assess, measure, monitor and publicize the contribution of energy systems and policies to sustainable and equitable development.

### Aims and purposes of the organization

The organization's main areas of expertise are: (a) assessment of the contribution of energy policies to eco-development; (b) design of indicators and assessment methodologies, monitoring and evaluation protocols; and (c) capacity-building strategies.

## II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

Since attaining consultative status in 2006, HELIO International has participated in a series of events both under the auspices of the United Nations and those organizations that contribute to the goals of the United Nations. The organization has primarily contributed to meetings held by the Commission on Sustainable Development and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

### A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

Representatives attended various meetings, including the following: (a) Commission on Sustainable Development fourteenth session at which HELIO International launched a report series entitled "The ultimate challenge: energy for global eco-development — country analyses and outlooks". A side event on sustainable energy was also organized; (b) Commission on Sustainable Development fifteenth session — as a contribution to the energy policy session the organization presented a report entitled "A preliminary assessment of energy and ecosystems resilience in ten African countries"; (c) twelfth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 6-17 November 2006, Nairobi.

### B. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Energy does not have a specific focus on any single Millennium Development Goal; rather its work is central to achieving the eight defined goals. The organization's work in this area included: application and refinement of indicators to measure the contribution of national energy policies to sustainable development; development of indicators to measure the vulnerability of energy systems to climate change;

development of indicators to assess the contribution of renewable energy to rural electrification in the Mediterranean basin; initial development of a programme to improve the role of participatory energy governance; monitored the development of projects that had adaptation, technology receptivity, capacity-building and policy intervention aspects to support poverty alleviation and improved well-being.

# 5. International Fund for Animal Welfare

**Special, 2002**

## I. Introduction

Founded in 1969, the International Fund for Animal Welfare saves animals in crisis around the world. With offices in 15 countries, the Fund rescues individual animals and advocates for the protection of wildlife and their habitats and to prevent cruelty to animals. Headquartered in Yarmouth, Massachusetts, in the United States of America, the Fund is now staffed by more than 200 experienced campaigners, educators, legal and communications experts, and scientists.

### Aims and purposes of the organization

The Fund works to improve the welfare of wild and domestic animals throughout the world by reducing commercial exploitation of animals, protecting wildlife habitats, and assisting animals in distress.

## II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

The Fund contributed to the work of the United Nations due to the active support of United Nations bodies and individual Governments around the world in their efforts to achieve biodiversity-related goals and to improve compliance with international policies.

### A. Cooperation with United Nations bodies

The International Fund for Animal Welfare has participated as an observer in Standing Committee meetings and working groups of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora over the years. The Fund is recognized as a formal partner organization of the Convention on Migratory Species. It has supported the Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas by funding research on porpoises in the Baltic Sea. Throughout the reporting period, the Fund was also involved in the work of the International Whaling Commission and has participated in every annual meeting of the Commission. With respect to the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Fund participated in the eighth and ninth meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity. Finally, as in previous years, the Fund continued to partner with the International Network for Environmental Compliance and Enforcement and co-sponsored and participated in the eighth Conference in April 2008 in Cape Town, South Africa.

## B. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

**Goal 7**. The Fund established contacts with wildlife enforcement officials in the Middle East and North Africa Region, collaborating with local authorities in areas of public education and enforcement capacity-building. The Fund also worked in the wider Caribbean region and conducted three regional training workshops. It collaborated with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and is a sponsor of its Ecomessage database for reporting environmental crime. The Fund has pledged up to $30,000 in training and law enforcement equipment to the Ecomessage award winner every 2-3 years. The award recognizes enforcement agencies that effectively contribute to the international fight against criminals who traffic in protected wildlife.

# 6. International Society of Doctors for the Environment

**Special, 2002**

## I. Introduction

The International Society of Doctors for the Environment is an environmental NGO of medical doctors. It is an independent organization created in 1990 and has national and regional member organizations in over 35 countries. Physicians from these countries are invited to join their national organizations; physicians from other countries are invited to join as direct members. The Executive Office of the Society, located in Switzerland, coordinates research, information and training activities.

### A. Aims and purposes of the organization

The main purpose of the International Society of Doctors for the Environment is to help to defend the environment both locally and globally to prevent numerous illnesses, ensuring the necessary conditions for health and improving quality of life. It has over 30,000 members and is continually growing. It cooperates with international organizations such as the United Nations, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), WHO, the European Union and many NGOs to support projects of international relevance. The Society has advocated that health policies give priority to prevention rather than the cure of diseases. It has asked that any new commercial product or chemical produced be submitted to adequate testing before commercial release in order to ascertain its harmlessness.

### B. Significant changes in the organization

New member country organizations have been added in Algeria, Malta and Pakistan.

## II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

The International Society of Doctors for the Environment is the focal point for the science NGOs for the Forum Standing Committee of the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety. It has attended all its meetings. Members have also participated in the nanoparticles, lead, mercury and cadmium working groups.

### A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

Representatives attended various United Nations meetings, including the following: (a) fifty-first session of the Commission on the Status of Women; (b) fifteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development; (c) 60th Department of Public Information/Non-Governmental Organizations Conference; (d) May 2009, second session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management, Geneva.

Spoke as the focal point for the science NGOs as well as on lead, mercury and nanoparticles.

## B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies

Members participated in the writing groups on nanoparticles, nanomaterials and nanotechnology; substitutions/alternatives; and lead and cadmium at the sixth session of the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety. The Society cooperated with the UNEP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific and the Sustainable Development Policy Institute in Pakistan.

## C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

All our activities promoted the Millennium Development Goals specifically.

# 7. International Women's Democracy Center

**Special, 1998**

## I. Introduction

The International Women's Democracy Center was established in 1995 to strengthen women's global leadership through training, education, networking and research in all facets of democracy with a particular focus on increasing the participation of women in policy, politics and decision-making within their own Governments.

### A. Aims and purposes of the organization

The International Women's Democracy Center aims to increase the number of women in leadership, senior policy and decision-making positions within their own Governments. Towards that goal, it has four core programmes: The Community Advocate Mentor Program; Pipeline Project; Community Leaders Forums; and the United Nations Youth Delegate Program.

### B. Significant changes in the organization

While there have been no significant changes within the organization, the downturn in the economy has affected efforts to expand our programmes.

## II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

The Center participated in annual sessions and NGO forums by proposing agenda items and organizing side events for youth delegates at the fiftieth to fifty-third sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 2006 to 2009.

### A. Cooperation with United Nations bodies

The Center cooperated with United Nations bodies and special agencies in the field, including on technical training and advocacy projects with the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) that focus on increasing the political participation of women in local and national Governments.

### B. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

**Goal 3**. Some 4,400 women were trained by the Center on how to stand as a candidate and how to manage a campaign for elected office; and 1,200 women were trained on how to lobby their legislators.

# 8. Junior Chamber International

**Special, 1954**

## I. Introduction

Junior Chamber International is a worldwide community of young active citizens age 18-40 who share the belief that in order to create positive change, they must take collective action to improve themselves and the world around them. Engaging in activities ranging from community development to international projects, members promote social responsibility and improve themselves through participation, leadership and action.

### Aims and purposes of the organization

The mission statement of Junior Chamber International, newly adopted in 2008, is to provide development opportunities that empower young people to create positive change. The Junior Chamber International vision statement, also newly adopted in 2008, is to be the leading global network of young active citizens.

## II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

### A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

(a) 2007 Junior Chamber International Leadership Summit, 27-29 June 2007, United Nations Headquarters, New York; (b) United Nations Global Compact Leaders Summit, July 2007, Geneva; (c) Junior Chamber International and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Leadership Development Training Programme, September 2007, Yaoundé; (d) Fifth UNESCO Youth Forum, October 2007, Paris; (e) United Nations Foundation Global Partnership Meeting, May 2008, Washington, D.C.; (f) 2008 JCI Leadership Summit, 28-29 July 2008, United Nations Headquarters, New York; (g) One World against Malaria Summit, 24 April 2009, Washington, D.C.; (h) 2009 JCI Leadership Summit, 28-30 July 2009, United Nations Office at Geneva; (i) United Nations Foundation first annual partners summit, December 2009, New York.

### B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies

(a) In 2006, Junior Chamber International and UNESCO began developing training programmes related to topics of mutual interest such as intercultural leadership, interfaith dialogue and tolerance; (b) in 2008, Junior Chamber International welcomed the participation of the United Nations Global Compact as a partner of the 2008 JCI Leadership Summit at the United Nations to explore ways members could work with the Global Compact local networks to implement corporate social responsibility practices. Junior Chamber International again partnered with the Global Compact at the 2009 JCI Leadership Summit at the United Nations Office at

Geneva; (c) in 2009, Junior Chamber International headquarters was honoured to welcome United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon.

## C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

**Goal 1**. Junior Chamber International organizations in Africa and the Middle East, and Asia and the Pacific have committed to creating projects to target Goal 1.

**Goal 4 and Goal 6**. Junior Chamber International created JCI Nothing but Nets in partnership with the United Nations Foundation in 2008 with the goal of raising $10 million by 2015 to buy 1 million insecticide-treated bednets to combat malaria in Africa, and to raise awareness for World Malaria Day 2009.

**Goal 7**. At the 2009 JCI Leadership Summit at the United Nations, delegates issued a commitment to action on climate change.

**Goal 8**. Junior Chamber International organizations in the Americas and Europe have committed to creating projects to target this goal.

## D. Activities in support of global principles

Junior Chamber International members have worked to craft projects in their local and national organizations targeting the goals. In 2008, Junior Chamber International issued a commitment to action on corporate social responsibility.

# 9. Native American Rights Fund

**Special, 2002**

## I. Introduction

The Native American Rights Fund is a non-governmental organization founded in the United States of America in 1970. It represents indigenous peoples in the United States on issues that affect them domestically and in the international arena. Over the course of its history, the Fund has litigated some of the landmark issues involving indigenous rights, in all courts of the United States, including the United States Supreme Court.

### A. Aims and purposes of the organization

The Native American Rights Fund represents United States indigenous peoples to secure their rights as peoples both domestically and in an international forum. It is guided by five priorities: (a) preservation of tribal existence; (b) protection of tribal natural resources; (c) promotion of human rights; (d) accountability of Governments to tribes; (e) development of indigenous law and educating the public about indigenous law, interests, rights and issues.

### B. Significant changes in the organization

The National Tribal Environmental Council, a Native American Rights Fund membership organization of more than 180 sovereign tribes in the United States, has been granted observer status in negotiations surrounding the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and participated with Native American Rights Fund in the Conference of the Parties in Copenhagen in 2009.

## II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

The Fund has contributed to the work of the United Nations in its work in protecting the human rights of indigenous peoples, in cooperation with its clients. This has included participation in work of the Human Rights Council, the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, and the General Assembly for the adoption and implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

### A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

Human Rights Council meeting, June 2006, Geneva; General Assembly meeting adopting the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples; meetings of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues in 2008 and

2009; fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, December 2009, Copenhagen.

## B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies

The Fund has cooperated with United Nations bodies by participating in a wide range of activities as shown in the answers to the other fields. In November 2009, it assisted in a programme in coordination with the United Nations Special Rapporteur on adequate housing. It gave a presentation on the United States' trust responsibility with respect to indigenous housing.

## C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

The adoption of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, a process in which the Fund participated, is related to the achievement of all of the Millennium Development Goals.

# 10. Peace Boat

**Special, 2002**

## I. Introduction

Peace Boat is a Japan-based international NGO, with activities carried out on a global level.

### A. Aims and purposes of the organization

Peace Boat works to promote peace, human rights, equal and sustainable development and respect for the environment, through the organization of global educational programmes, responsible travel, cooperative projects and advocacy activities. The organization carries out its main activities through a chartered passenger ship that travels the world on peace voyages. The ship creates a neutral, mobile space and enables people to engage across borders in dialogue and mutual cooperation at sea, and in the ports that we visit.

### B. Significant changes in the organization

There have been no notable changes during the reporting period.

## II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

In the reporting period, Peace Boat has undertaken thirteen around the world voyages for peace and sustainability, and has launched three regional voyages for reconciliation in North-East Asia. Each voyage, with its onboard and in-port programmes focusing on sustainable development, peace, disarmament and the Millennium Development Goals, advances the agendas of the Economic and Social Council and United Nations through education and awareness-raising of both the voyage participants and the general public, and through concrete advocacy and cooperation projects carried out during the course of the voyage. Over 10,000 people have participated in the on-board programmes in the reporting period.

### A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

Peace Boat has attended sessions of the following intergovernmental meetings: Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Preparatory Committee meetings, the Commission on the Status of Women, the twentieth United Nations Conference on Disarmament Issues (Saitama, Japan, August 2008), the biennial meetings of States on Small Arms, and the Commission on the Status of Women. It also participated in the United Nations 60th Annual Department of Public Information/Non-Governmental Organizations Conference on climate change (New York, September 2007) and the Economic and Social Council Innovation Fair in Geneva in July 2007.

## B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies

The organization has undertaken a number of activities with the aim of raising awareness about the goals and the work of the United Nations. For example, Peace Boat annually organizes a tour of nearly 200 Japanese participants to visit the United Nations and listen to a briefing on the relationship between the United Nations and NGOs. As an event at the First Committee of the General Assembly in New York in October 2008, Peace Boat also hosted the premiere screening of a documentary film about Boat's Global Voyage for a Nuclear-Free World: Peace Boat Hibakusha Project. The film was selected for inclusion in the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs documents library.

## C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Peace Boat is working in partnership with the Millennium Campaign on education and awareness-raising campaigns on the urgent need to fulfil the Millennium Development Goals. The most visual of these efforts is the painting of a huge logo on the side of Peace Boat's ship, which states End Poverty — 2015 — Millennium Campaign and lists the website of the Millennium Campaign. This logo, which was launched at a joint press conference with the Millennium Campaign in Rome in October 2009, is visible to hundreds of thousands of people as Peace Boat's ship sails around the world. All of Peace Boat's voyages and education programmes onboard and in port, reaching thousands of people each year, include focus on the Millennium Development Goals.

# 11. Rainforest Foundation

**Special, 2002**

## I. Introduction

The mission of the Rainforest Foundation United Kingdom is to support indigenous peoples and traditional populations of the world's rainforest to: (a) secure and control the natural resources necessary for their long-term well-being and managing these resources in ways which do not harm their environment, violate their culture or compromise their future; (b) develop means to protect their individual and collective rights and to obtain, shape and control basic services from the State. Founded in 1989, it has in the past 20 years built a solid body of work based on this rights-based approach to development and protection of the rainforest. Its work focuses on the Congo-Basin rainforest, where our work reaches five countries: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Gabon. The Foundation also works in the Peruvian Amazon. In order to ensure that projects, programmes and campaigns respond to the priorities of local communities, the Rainforest Foundation United Kingdom works primarily with the representative organizations of indigenous peoples and other forest communities and their close allies in the target countries listed above.

### A. Aims and purposes of the organization

The Foundation tackles the underlying causes of deforestation and the linked problem of disenfranchisement of indigenous forest peoples globally and locally. From the field to the international policy arena, it reinforces the influence of forest peoples over decisions that affect them.

### B. Significant changes in the organization

In 2008, the Rainforest Foundation secured significant multi-year grant funding from the Department for International Development starting for the period 2008-2011. This has allowed for a significant increase in the remit of the organization's work, by expanding our mapping programme to now cover five countries in the Congo Basin. In 2009, the Foundation secured funding from a corporate partner (Taylors of Harrogate) which enabled a substantial scaling up of work in Peru's central forest region. The Rainforest Foundation United Kingdom has also increased its collaboration with a wide range of international NGOs working on indigenous peoples' rights and climate change issues.

## II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

The Rainforest Foundation tackles the challenges of communities' lack of control of lands and resources through assisting forest peoples to map and demarcate their lands and resources, and to use this information as a basis for advocating for their rights. The organization provides legal training for communities and support NGOs

to enable them to engage in processes of developing and implementing legislation that affects their rights. In the period 2006-2010, the Rainforest Foundation has implemented large projects to undertake participatory mapping of indigenous peoples' and other forest communities' lands in order to improve the legal protection of their lands and resources in the Central African Republic, Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Gabon. These projects have trained over 600 local cartographers (including indigenous peoples), over 200 facilitators, and produced over 150 maps, covering over 150,000 ha of rainforest, and which have been used in a number of ways to advocate for changes to the law to improve protection of communities' land and resource rights. In 2007, with support from the Rainforest Foundation, organizations in the Central African Republic were able to carry out the first ever research on the situation of indigenous Pygmy peoples in the region, which contributed to the national discussion on ILO Convention No. 169, eventually resulting in the ratification of this Convention in April 2010. This is the first ratification in Africa of this important Convention on the rights of indigenous peoples.

## A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

In the period under review, the Rainforest Foundation attended the sessions of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues in New York. It was also represented at various meetings of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

## B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies

The Rainforest Foundation has an ongoing informal collaboration with the ILO project on the promotion of the rights of indigenous peoples. This is primarily in the Central African Region, where we coordinate and exchange information on projects of common interest on the rights of indigenous peoples.

## C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

**Goal 1**. Through our work on territorial mapping, and on land and resource rights for local and indigenous communities, we are contributing to the achievement of Goal 1, as security of land tenure is an essential prerequisite for the achievement of this goal.

**Goal 2**. In Cameroon, the Rainforest Foundation and partner organizations have undertaken one of the largest participatory research projects to date on the challenges faced by indigenous children in accessing education. Working alongside local NGOs such as Réseau Recherche Actions Concertées Pygmée, the Rainforest Foundation has also taken practical steps to help address the problems indigenous peoples face in education, so far helping some 50 children in six primary schools and one secondary school. The increased school completion rate of the pupils and the enthusiasm generated by the project are significant. The Rainforest Foundation plans to use the recommendations of this research as a basis to influence educational policy in Cameroon.

**Goal 7**. After intensive lobbying by the Rainforest Foundation United Kingdom about the threats to rainforests in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland formally acknowledged in 2006 that industrial logging "does not generate the desired economic, social and environmental benefits" and is exploring alternatives to industrial logging in the country. In 2007, after years of campaigning, the Rainforest Foundation galvanized international concern over the imminent destruction of the planet's second largest rainforest. Elevated to the highest political level in 2007, Rainforest Foundation's campaign to save the Congo rainforests drew the attention of key Governments at an international summit in Brussels. In 2008, the Rainforest Foundation facilitated the formation of the first majority-Southern, international forum of indigenous forest peoples and civil society organizations at the United Nations climate negotiations in Accra in August 2008, namely the Accra Caucus on Forests and Climate Change, which remains active in international negotiations.

# 12. World Federalist Movement

**Special, 1970**

## I. Introduction

The World Federalist Movement takes its consultative status seriously and deeply appreciates the privileges and responsibilities it confers. It believes the quadrennial review is an important means by which the relevance and accountability of NGOs can be reviewed.

### Aims and purposes of the organization

The Movement is an international membership organization founded in 1947 in Montreux, Switzerland. It is committed to serving the goals and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, and dedicated to the three pillars of the United Nations, namely development (including sustainable development and global environmental protection), human rights, and peace and security.

## II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

The World Federalist Movement led the Coalition for the International Criminal Court which monitored the International Criminal Court, including developing cases and elections, and continued its universal ratification campaign. By 2009 the Coalition comprised over 2,500 member NGOs. The Coalition, in conjunction with the Women's Initiative for Gender Justice, held two panels with candidates prior to the election of six judges of the International Criminal Court to provide an opportunity for candidates to discuss their experience and qualifications. The Coalition also circulated a questionnaire to all candidates and posted their responses as well as any information related to the election on its website. The Coalition secretariat organized a panel of NGO representatives and presented a paper at the Consultative Conference on International Criminal Justice in New York in September 2009. The Movement's project on the responsibility to protect conducted a campaign on awareness-raising, including strategic discussions with Governments and NGOs on next steps, significant enhancements of outreach materials, and deeper engagement with international civil society organizations to build partnerships to deepen the acceptance of related norms at national and regional levels. In 2009, the International Coalition for the Responsibility to Protect was launched, with the World Federalist Movement as the secretariat. Early in 2009, the World Federalist Movement submitted an "options paper" on strengthening the relationship between the Bretton Woods Institutions and the Economic and Social Council to the Stiglitz Commission.

## A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

With a long history of working as an accredited NGO with the Economic and Social Council, the World Federalist Movement has closely followed the discussions on improving the role, enhancing the responsibilities and accountabilities of NGOs in numerous Council forums and the General Assembly.

## B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies

The World Federalist Movement has provided recommendations and expertise for the negotiations on the Human Rights Council and the Peacebuilding Commission. The World Federalist Movement held periodic briefings between the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide and civil society organizations on the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Sri Lanka and the responsibility to protect.

## C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

The World Federalist Movement has continued its involvement in the process on sustainable development from the Earth Summit in Rio in 1992. It has consistently monitored and participated in the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development and closely monitors and reports on the advancement of the Millennium Development Goals.